YEGOROVA, M. S.

YEGOROVA, M. S. --"The Quantum Yield of the Photoeffect in Silver Bromide Crystals." Molotov, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences.) Molotov State Univ. im A. M. Gorkiy.

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 7, 1956.

Yegorova, M. S.

USSR/Electricity - Dielectrics, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34991

Author: Yegorova, M. S., Meyklyar, P. V.

Institution: Molotovsk State Pedagogical Institute, Molotov

Title: Quantum Yield of Photoelectric Effect in Silver Bromide Crystals

Original Periodical: Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 30, No 1, 60-67

Abstract: The photo-effect was measured in AgBr with the aid of an a-c amplifier. To measure the absorption coefficient, a Se photocell was used with a high-sensitivity mirror galvanometer. The quantum yield of the photo-effect was investigated at room temperature and at higher temperatures (up to 100°) in the spectrum region from 400 to 540 mmu. In the blue portion of the spectrum there are 2 maxima of photoelectric sensitivity at 410-420 and 460 mmu. As the temperature is increased from 18 to 86°, the photoelectric sensitivity drops sharply. As the concentration of the F - centers increases, the quantum yield diminishes exponentially and vice versa. This dependence is attributed

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USSR/Electricity - Dielectrics, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34991

Abstract: by the authors to the phenomenon of the concentration extinction of photoconductivity.

Card 2/2

24,6830(1191,1395)
6,7500(1007,1524)

23341 S/058/61/000/006/027/063
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Yegorova, M.S., Bogomolov, K.S.

TITLE: An investigation of quantitative characteristics of the image of an object made with photographic layers of variable thickness

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 6, 1961, 208, abstract 60220 ("Tr. Vses. n.-i. kinofotoin-ta", 1959, no. 32, 63 - 67)

TEXT: The authors studied blurring of contact radioautographic images of thin (20-100 μ) β-radioactive emitters W^{185} (activated wires) as a function of the thickness of emulsion film of MP (MR)-plates (thickness varied from 7 to 40 μ in one experiment and from 8 to 53 in the other one). After a transverse microphotometering of blackening, the area of the radiogram was divided by a horizontal line in two equal parts, and the length of this secant within the radiogram was adopted as the width of the image. Then the coefficient of image blurring K was determined as the ratio of widths of the image and the object. It was found out that there was no any essential dependence of K on the layer thickness and density of image blackening. This pertains also to the coefficient characterizing the

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exponential fall-off of blackening density at the edges of the image. The K-value did also not depend on the layer thickness and light intensity when images of similar thin objects (dash lines) were obtained in a light beam.

A. Kartuzhanskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SMIRNOV, Yu.D., kand.med.nauk; YEGOROVA, M.S. (Moskva)

Prognosis of subarachnoid hemorrhage. Vop.neirokhir. 24 no.6: 29-35 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nevrologicheskoye otdeleniye 4-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(BRAIN--HEMORRHAGE)

YEGOROVA, M.S.

Methods of using IFKB cassettes in beta-dosimetry. Med. rad. 8 no.5:70-74 My '63. (MIRA 17:5)

KUZNETSOVA, L.V.; YEGOROVA, M.S.

Evaluation of B-rays as a factor in the effect of radiation on persons working with the cyclotron. Med. rad. 8 no.3:34-38 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:9)

YEGOROVA, M.V.

Characteristics of blizzards observed on railroads of the Maritime Territory. Trudy Dal'nevost. NIGMI no.11:100-114 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Maritime Territory--Railroads--Snow protection and removal)
(Blizzards)

VOLOSENKO, A.N.; YEGOROVA, N.V.

Preservation of pollen viability in some pine species.
Biul.Glav.bot.sada. no.58:89-92 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Nikitinskiy botanicheskiy sad, Yalta.

S/050/61/000/001/006/007
B012/B058

3.5000

AUTHOR: Yegorova, M. V.

TITLE: Diagram for the Forecasts of Day Storms (Under the Conditions Prevailing in the [Soviet] Far East)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1961, No. 1, pp. 47-48

TEXT: Three types of synoptic processes are mainly observed in the thunderstorm activity in the [Soviet] Far East. Calculations for May-September 1951-1955 showed, however, that only about half of such processes are accompanied by thunderstorms. To improve thunderstorm forecasts, it is recommended to use also the actual data on temperature and humidity, distribution in the lower half of the troposphere, besides considering the synoptic situation. The state of the lower half of the troposphere in the Primor'ye is characterized by: 1) $(T - T_d)_{700}$ difference between temperature and dew point at 700 mb. 2) ΔT^{850}_{500} difference between the temperatures at 850 and 500 mb, respectively. 3) T_7 the highest temperature on the

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Diagram for the Forecasts of Day Storms (Under the Conditions Prevailing in the [Soviet] Far East)

S/050/61/000/001/006/007
B012/B058

earth's surface at 7 hrs (local time) in a region bordering Vladivostok (100 to 150 km radius). The first index represents the humidity of the lower half of the troposphere much better than the two other indices. The second index gives the reserves of lability energy in the lower half of the troposphere. The third index represents the extent of diathermancy of the lower atmosphere. It is pointed out that only the use of all three indices leads to results. Special diagrams (for each summer month) were drawn up by using these three indices. One for July is shown in Fig. 1. Under the conditions prevailing in the Primor'ye, these diagrams should be used only if $(T - T_d)_{700}$ is smaller than 10°. If this value equals 10° and is larger, it can be immediately said that most probably there will be no thunderstorm during daytime. These diagrams were used at the Vladivostokskoye byuro pogody (Vladivostok Weather Bureau) during the summer of 1958. The probability of occurrence amounted to 83% in June, 81% in July, and 84% in August. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

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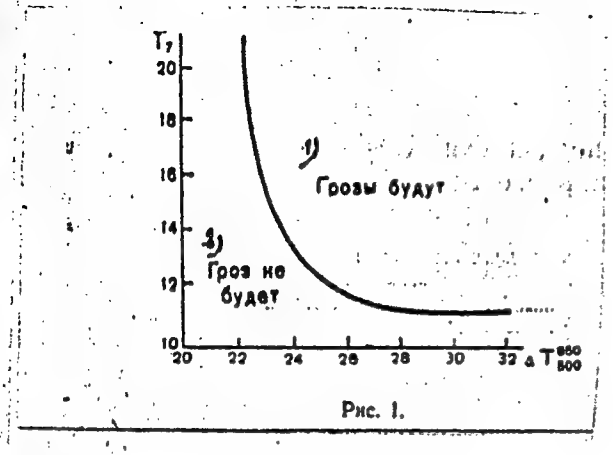

Рис. 1.

Legend to Fig. 1:

1) Thunderstorm is expected,
2) is not expected.

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42827

S/169/62/000/010/042/071
D228/D307

3.5150

AUTHORS: Il'inskiy, O.K. and Yegorova, M.V.

TITLE: Cyclonic activity over the Sea of Okhotsk in the cold half of the year

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 33, abstract 10B174 (Tr. Dal'nevost. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, no. 14, 1962, 34-38)

TEXT: Cyclonic activity in the vicinity of the Sea of Okhotsk is characterized from synoptic data for October-March, 1953-1959. In the cold season a cyclonic field prevails above the Sea of Okhotsk every year and has an average frequency of 68.5% of the days. Its prevalence maximum falls in December (82.3% of the days). 43-62 cyclones are recorded each year during the period under consideration; of these about 40% arises over the water area of the Sea of Okhotsk. The emergence of cyclones on the Sea of Okhotsk takes place along 8 trajectories, which can be joined into 2 groups: westerly (continental) and south-westerly (marine). During the season

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Cyclonic activity ... S/169/62/000/010/042/071
D228/D307

the average number of cyclones of both groups is approximately the same; at the beginning and end of the cold season, however, westerly cyclones prevail, but south-westerlies predominate in the middle. The prevalence of cyclonic activity above the Sea of Okhotsk is determined in the cold half of the year by the structure of thermobaric field of the troposphere; over East Asia it is governed by the presence of a deep cold trough above the eastern seaboard. This trough is formed in connection with the fact that the troposphere's temperature falls more rapidly over North-East Asia than over other Eurasian areas. The advection of cold air both from the Arctic and from the chilled continent of Asia occurs along the western edge of the trough. Thanks to this the trough spreads further and further southwards from autumn to winter. Orographic conditions also promote the deepening of the southern part of the trough. An intensive frontal zone is formed beneath the southern part of the upper trough -- over East China, Japan, and the adjacent seas -- and favorable conditions arise for active front-genesis which, in its turn, favors the deepening of the trough. Moving beneath the forward part of the trough, part of the cyclones arising here emerge on the Sea of Okhotsk and

Card 2/4

Cyclonic activity ...

create there the long periods in which cyclonic activity predominates. At the beginning and end of the cold period, when zonal processes are most frequent, the cyclonic activity regime near the Sea of Okhotsk is determined to a considerable extent by the emergence of cyclones from the Amur Basin. The formation of local depressions above the Sea of Okhotsk is connected with the presence of large pressure differences along its seaboard, arising because of the sharp difference in the stratification of the lower layer of air over coastal mountainous districts and the sea. The presence of cyclonic circulation in the middle troposphere, when the stratification below is unstable, favors the shaping of depressions. The position and intensity of the high-altitude depression over northern Asia and the development of the European high-altitude ridge are of basic significance in autumn for the development of cyclonic activity. If the ridge is strongly developed, cyclonic activity appears to be more active in the Far East and in the vicinity of the Sea of Okhotsk. If the European ridge is weakly developed, when an upper depression covers the western part of the Asiatic Seaboard, cyclonic activity is less active over the Sea of Okhotsk. The position and

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Cyclonic activity ... S/169/62/000/010/042/071
D228/D307

the intensity of the Pacific Ocean ridge acquire basic significance in winter. In the case of the ridge having a westerly position and a great northwards spread the emergence of southerly cyclones takes place more often, and cyclones are situated over the Sea of Okhotsk for a long time. If the ridge is driven back towards the coasts of North America or is generally absent, and a high-altitude depression is located over the Bering Sea, all southerly cyclones are directed into the Aleutian Islands area. 28 references.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 4/4

YEGOROVA, M. Ye., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Veins of lymphoid formations of the intestines of man and of some vertebrate animals." Kuybyshev, 1960. 18 pp; (Kuybyshev State Medical Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 28-60, 164)

YEGOROVA, M.Ye.

Veins in the lymphoid tissue of the human intestines. Trudy Kuib. med.inst. 11:235-245 '60. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. kafedroy prof. F.P.Markizov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INTESTINES--BLOOD SUPPLY) (LYMPHOID TISSUE)

YEGOROVA, M.Ye.

Veins in the lymphoid formations of the intestine in man and in some vertebrate animals. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 40 no.3:39-46 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

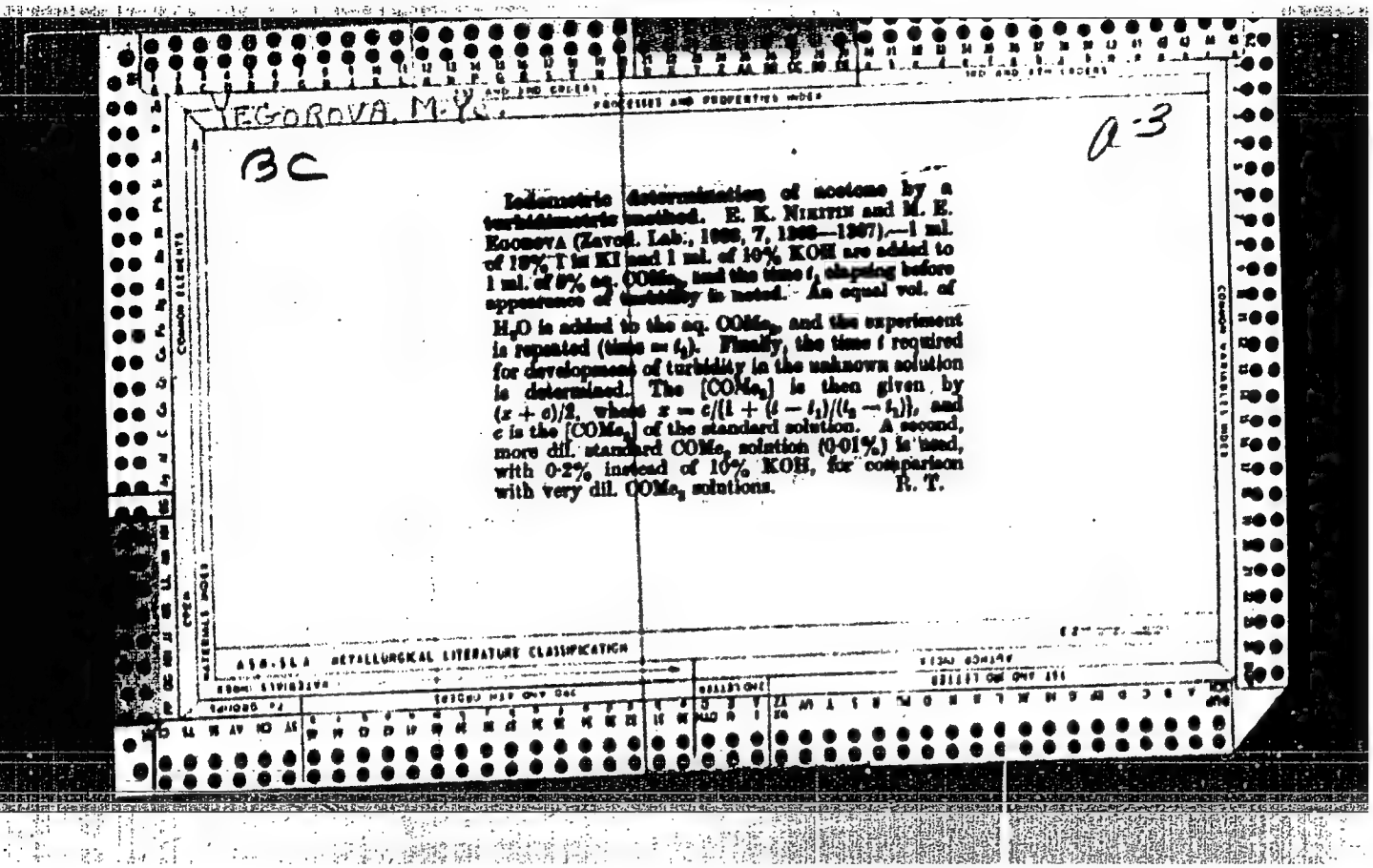
1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. F.P.Markisov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtora: Kuybyshev, Meditsinskiy institut, Kafedra normal'noy anatomii.

(LYMPHOID TISSUE--BLOOD SUPPLY)
(INTESTINES)

YEGOROVA, Mariya Yeulampiyevna

Receiving Unlimited Acidity from Methyl-ketone with Action of Chloride of Lime

Dissertation for Candidate of a Medical Science Degree. Chair of Organic Chemistry Defending in Soviet Saratov University, 1945



YEGOROVA, M.Ye.

BC

A-3

Iodometric determination of acetone by a turbidimetric method. E. K. NIKITIN and M. E. EGOROVA (Zavod. Lab., 1938, 7, 1366—1367).—1 ml. of 10% I in KI and 1 ml. of 10% KOH are added to 1 ml. of 0% aq. $COMe_2$, and the time t, elapsing before appearance of turbidity is noted. An equal vol. of H_2O is added to the aq. $COMe_2$, and the experiment is repeated (time = t_1). Finally, the time t required for development of turbidity in the unknown solution is determined. The $[COMe_2]$ is then given by $(x + c)/2$, where $x = c/\{1 + (t - t_1)/(t_2 - t_1)\}$, and c is the $[COMe_2]$ of the standard solution. A second, more dil. standard $COMe_2$ solution (0·01%) is used, with 0·2% instead of 10% KOH, for comparison with very dil. $COMe_2$ solutions. R. T.

CA Yegorova, M.A.

Organic Chemistry 19

Some unsaturated acids of the acrylic acid series. M. E. Egorova and M. A. Abramova (Saratov Med. Inst.). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 23, 1311-14(1950); *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 1393-8(Engl. translation).—To 50 g. chlorinated lime in 120 ml. H_2O was added 1-(2-furyl)-2-methyl-1-buten-3-one in 5-g. portions (total amt. unstated) and after 2 hrs., when the reaction subsided, the $CHCl_3$ was distd. off and the filtrate acidified, giving 20% *α-methyl-β-furanacrylic acid*, m. 108-9°, isolated at first as the *Ca salt*. Similarly, $PhCH:CMeCOMe$ gave 48.3% *α-methylcinnamic acid*, m. 77-8°, while mesityl oxide gave 44.7% *β,β-dimethylacrylic acid*, m. 67-8°. If the oxidation is run with unpurified condensation products of the carbonyl compds., the yields are not lowered and the operation is simplified. Thus, 20 g. furfural and 25 g. Me_2CO in 150 ml. H_2O treated at 10° with 4 ml. 33% NaOH, shaken 4 hrs., and treated with 200 g. chlorinated lime, as above, yielded 60.7% *β-furanacrylic acid*, m. 139°. Similarly, MeEtCO and furfural, gave 13.3% *α-methyl-β-furanacrylic acid*.

O. M. Kosakpoff

CA Yegorova, M.N.

Condensation of methyl ethyl ketone with benzaldehyde in dependence of the acidity of the medium. M. E. Egorova and M. A. Abramova (Saratov Med. Inst.). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 24, 1008-9(1951).—MeEtCO (25 g.) and 25 g. BzH satd. with dry HCl at 0-6° and let stand 2 days gave a product in. 20-40° after vacuum distn. Pyrolysis with cf. heated lime gave PhCH:CMeCOEt, in. 77-8°. Condensation in H_2O in the presence of 10% NaOH, with stirring 3 days, gave a product which did not react with chlorinated lime. Heated under acid conditions the product was PhCH:CMeCOMe, while in alk. medium it was apparently a condensate via the Me group of the ketone. This contradicts Bergmann and Schlenk (*Organicheskye Khim. ONTI, Khimteor.*, L., 1936, p 300). O. M. Kwolapoff

YEGOROVA, M.Ye.; ABRAMOVA, M.A.

Complete and incomplete esters of β-furylacrylic acid and ethylene glycol. Zhur.ob.khim. 23 no.7:1158-1159 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Esters) (Acrylic acid) (Ethylene glycol)

YE GOROVA, M. YE.

3

Vessels. Dynamics of concentration of glycogen in myocardium in experimental defects of heart. F. Z. Meerson, M. E. Egorova, and S. Ia. Gur'ev. *Med. Klin.*, 1956, 1, 335—339. *Referat Zh. Biol.* 1956, Abstr. No. 73467.—The glycogen content of the left ventricular heart muscle of rabbits was determined one day to 4 months after experimental stenosis of the aorta. Aortic stenosis was carried out by constricting the ascending part by a metallic ring or silk ligature, reducing the diameter 2 to 5 times. The glycogen content was determined by Pflüger's method. 1—2 days after the aortic stenosis the concn. of glycogen was reduced 2—3 times. Then, in spite of maintaining the stenosis, the glycogen content progressively increased, reaching normal level or even higher after 70 days. In control rabbits, with a ligature without stenosis, the content of glycogen in the myocardium 1—2 days after operation was normal or near normal. It is assumed that the increase of glycogen in the myocardial depot in experimental aortic stenosis is controlled by the action of the c.n.s. on the heart muscle. (Russian)

A. D. THORNTON-JONES

AUTHORS: Tilichenko, M. N., Abramova, M. A., Yegorova, M. Ye.

S/153/60/003/01/035/058
B011/B005

TITLE: On a New Method of Producing Symm-9-methyloctahydroacridine, and on 2 Isomeric Forms of 9-Methylperhydroacridine

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 1, pp 130-131 (USSR)

TEXT: The method mentioned in the title is based on a fusion of methyl-tricyclo-hexanolone (I) with hydroxylamine hydrochloride without a solvent (see Scheme). A decycloketolization of ketol (I) to ethylidene-dicyclo-hexanone (II) is assumed to take place at first. Only this (II) is transformed to symm-9-methyloctahydroacridine (III) under the action of hydroxylamine hydrochloride. This is the first example for a transformation of β-cyclo-hexanolone into a pyridine base by hydroxylamine hydrochloride. The separation of 9-methylperhydroacridine into 2 isomeric forms was obtained by crystallization of its hydrochloride from acetone to which a small quantity of alcohol was added. The two forms are obviously one of the theoretically possible pairs of cis- and trans-isomers of this compound. The experimental part offers characteristics and constants of the substances produced. There are 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 1/2

On a New Method of Producing Symm-9-methyloctahydroacridine, and on 2 Isomeric Forms of 9-Methylperhydroacridine

S/153/60/003/01/035/058
B011/B005

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. G. Chernyshevskogo; Kafedra organicheskoy khimii (Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy; Chair of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1959

Card 2/2

YEGOROVA, M.Ye.

Chemical and technological testing of promising rye varieties to be grown in White Russia. Trudy BNIIPPT no.4:93-99 '61.
(MIRA 17:10)

TILICHENKO, M.N.; ABRAMOVA, M.A.; YEGOROVA, M.Ye.; NOVOKRESHCHENOVA, N.S.; SUSHKO, L.I.

New insecticides against fleas. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.5:614-616 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz laboratoriya organicheskoy khimii Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni N.G. Chernyshevskogo, kafedry biokhimii Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta "Mikrob."
(INSECTICIDES) (FLEAS) (ACRIDINE)

TILICHENKO, M.N.; YEGOROVA, M.Ye.

Synthesis of hydroxyacridine bases. Part 2: Synthesis of 9-methyl-Bz, Bz-octahydroacridine. Uch.zap. SGU 75:68-71 '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

LUNEVA, A., domokhozyayka; PLOTNIKOVA, A., lifter; YEGOROVA, N.; GANTSEV, M., slesar'-montazhnik; GORBUNOV, A.

In order to keep in a good mood. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 12 no.6:30-31 Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Zaveduyushchaya priyemnym punktom "Akademgorodka" (for Yegorova). 2. Vostoktekhmontazh (for Gantsev). 3. Direktor bani i prachechnoy No.3 g. Novosibirsk (for Gorbunov).
(Novosibirsk—Baths, Public)
(Novosibirsk—Laundries, Public)

KAZENNOV, M.N.; YEGOROVA, N.A.

Ball mill operations at the Southern Ore-Dressing Combine. Obog. rud 4 no.4:45-50 '59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Crushing machinery)

VTORUSHIN, A.V.; YEGOROVA, N.A.; OBTNIN, N.F.

Chromium in bean-conglomerate iron ores in the Serov deposit (Northern Urals). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i rav. 4 no.4:79-85 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva.
(Serov region (Sverdlovsk Province)--Iron ores)
(Chromium)

MAMEDOVA, M.; DVORNIKOVA, R.M.; YEGOROVA, N.A.

External secretory function of the pancreas in hypertension.
Zdrav. Turk. 8 no.1:14-16 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent G.K. Khodzhakuliyev) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

YEVSIOVICH, S.G.; YEGOROVA, N.A.

Ways of improving the operation of the Kovdor ore dressing plant. Gor.zhur. no.1:67-69 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh, Leningrad.

KORN, G.; KORN, T.; KOGAN, B.Ya., redaktor; YEGOROVA, N.B., redaktor; VILLENEVA, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Electronic analog computers (D-c analog computers)] Elektronnye modeliruiushchie ustroistva (na postoiannom toke). Perevod s angliiskogo pod red. B.IA.Kogana. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1955. 419 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:5)
(Electronic calculating machines)

YEGOROVA, N. B.

"M. Waldmayer, Results and Problems of Solar Research", Publishers of Foreign Literature, Moscow, 240 pp 1950.

STRUVE, Otto; MASEVICH, A.G.[translator]; YEGOROVA, N.B., redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Stellar evolution; an exploration from the observatory. Translated from the English] Evoliutsiia zvezd; dannye nabliudenii i ikh istolkovanie. Perevod s angliiskogo A.G.Masevich. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1954. 283 p. (MIRA 7:11)
(Stars)

YEGOROVA, N.B.

MITRA, S.K.; ROSENBERG, G.V.,[translator]; MAKAROVA, Ye.A.,[translator] KRAKOVSKIY, V.I., redaktor; AL'PERT, Ya.L., redaktor; YEGOROVA, N.B., redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The upper atmosphere. Translated from the English] Verkhniaia atmosfera. Perevod s angliiskogo G.V.Rozenberga i E.A.Makarovoi. Pod red. V.I.Krasovskogo i Ia L.Al'perta. Moskva, Izd-vo Inostrannoi lit-ry, 1955. 639 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)
(Atmosphere, Upper)

YEGOROVA, N.B.

3(0) SOV/30-59-8-32/56

AUTHORS: Mustel', E. R., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Yegorova, N. B.

TITLE: Solar Studies and the Tasks of Geophysics

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 8, pp 87-89 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From May 18 to 22 an extended plenary session of the Komissiya po issledovaniyu Solntsa pri Astronomicheskom sovete Akademii nauk SSSR (Commission of Solar Studies of the Astronomy Council of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) was held in Leningrad. It was devoted to the discussion of essential questions of solar physics and the effect of its processes upon geophysical phenomena. The main task of the meeting was the development of research projects aimed at the study of the connection between solar and terrestrial phenomena in accordance with the astronomical and geophysical data furnished by the International Geophysical Year. In addition, the following papers were read: E. R. Mustel' and collaborators of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory reported that the flocculi were one of the foremost sources of the corpuscle outburst of the sun, as was confirmed by statistical investigations carried out by O. N. Mitropol'skaya. S. K. Vsekhsvyatskiy assumes that

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the source of corpuscles is to be found in the corona of the sun. V. V. Vitkevich reported on observations of the "super-corona" of the sun. M. S. Bobrov reported on the findings of research into the structure of corpuscle currents. M. N. Gnevyshev reported on the relationship between the solar coronary radiation and the magnetic storms on the earth. N. A. Savich confirmed the fact that the X-rays of the chromosphere explosions were to be considered the cause of the sudden storms in the ionosphere. V. I. Krasovskiy, I. S. Shklovskiy, Yu. I. Gal'perin, Ye. M. Svetlitskiy reported on the force and the energetic spectrum of the corpuscles in the upper atmosphere on the basis of the data obtained by the third artificial Soviet earth satellite. B. M. Rubashev, L. A. Vitel's, M. S. Eygenson, T. L. Mandrykina and G. N. Rodionov spoke on the statistical interdependence between the oscillations of solar activity and the state of the troposphere. A. B. Severnyy and N. V. Steshenko discussed questions of solar physics. V. Ye. Stepanov reported on movements in various parts of the chromosphere. M. Z. Khokhlov reported on the finding of the forces of the oscillators of some lead lines and the lead content of the solar atmosphere. M. Kerimbekov spoke on filming the granulation. V. A. Krat reported on the physics

of the chromosphere. Investigations of chromosphere explosions were carried out at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory by A. B. Severnyy developed the idea of the warming of the chromosphere by compression waves originating in the convection zone of the sun. T. V. Krat reported on the results of work in the field of spectrophotometry of the chromosphere spicula. G. M. Nikol'skiy reported on the intensity of oxygen lines in the chromosphere spectrum. I. A. Prokof'yeva reported on her coronograph of a new type. R. S. and M. N. Gnevyshev announced that they had discovered a line previously not observed in the coronary spectrum. T. V. Kazachevskaya and G. S. Ivanov-Kholodnyy constructed the theoretical spectrum of solar coronary radiation. B. I. Valnicek (Czechoslovakia) and P. P. Kozak reported on new instruments for solar studies. It was decided to continue solar observations to the same extent even after the end of international geophysical cooperation in 1959.

S/169/63/000/003/014/042
D265/D307

AUTHORS: Mustel', E.R. and Yegorova, N.B.

TITLE: Comparison of geomagnetic disturbances with solar phenomena

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1963, 41, abstract 3.244 (In collection: Solnechn. korpuskul. yarn. potoki, lokalizatsiya ikh istochnikov i svyaz' s geomagnitn. vozmushcheniyami, no. 1, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 5-35 (Eng. summary))

TEXT: From the data of the global network of geophysical stations, synoptic charts of the Sun were compiled for the period of the IGY and these were compared with indices of geomagnetic Kp disturbances. For an assessment of the character of magnetic disturbances use was also made of magnetograms of certain observatories situated in middle and lower latitudes. Owing to the very high solar activity, an unambiguous relation between geomagnetic disturbances and floccules or chromospheric flares was only found in a

Card 1/2

S/169/63/000/003/014/042
D263/D307

relatively small number of cases. The following conclusions were reached from the analysis of the data: 1) During the period of maximum activity the sources of M-disturbances are the 'central' flocculi. Cases were noted, in which the central flocculi were not accompanied by disturbances, showing the presence of a systematic (for the given active region) deviation of the corpuscular stream from the radial direction. The mean time lag Δt between the passage of the flocculi through the central meridian and the disturbances was ~ 4.5 days. 2) Sporadic disturbances are caused by chromospheric flares, and particularly by flares connected with bursts of radiowaves of the IVth type. Out of the total number of flares of magnitude 2 and 3 points (410), 70 flares (17%) caused disturbances; out of 53 flares connected with bursts of radiowaves, 34 flares (64%) gave rise to disturbances.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 6696-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC-4/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pq-4 APETR/ESD(t) /W

ACCESSION NR AR4041484 S/0369/63/000/003/0054/0054

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic activity, solar activity, magnetic storm

TRANSLATION: An attempt was made to directly compare geomagnetic activity with

[illegible] passing through or near to the center of the disk, the moments of the

Card 1/3

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beginning of Type IV bursts of radio-frequency radiation, the moments of the maxima of class 2 and 3 flares, and the index K. There were distinguished two basic types of magnetic storms: M-storms and sporadic storms. In attempts at unique correlations, the authors were guided by previously derived conclusions, which reduced to

Card 3/3

L 02339-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6029442 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/005/A047/A047

AUTHOR: Mustel', E. R.; Yegorova, N. B. 36 B

TITLE: A comparison of geomagnetic disturbances with solar phenomena 12 12

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 5A281

REF SOURCE: Sb. Solnechn. aktivnost'. No. 2. M., Nauka, 1965, 5-52

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic disturbance, solar phenomenon, chromospheric flare, flocculation, solar flare

ABSTRACT: A comparison (See. RZhG fiz, 1963, 3A244) made previously for the period from July 1, 1957 to December 31, 1958, was continued until December 31, 1960, between recurrent geomagnetic disturbances with floccula passing through the apparent center of the solar disk, and sporadic geomagnetic disturbances with chromospheric flares. Tables were given with data on chromospheric flares and the resulting sporadic geomagnetic disturbances during 1924—1957 and 1957—1960. Fourteen recurrent geomagnetic disturbances and their corresponding stable active regions were delineated on 27 maps for 1959—1960. These maps compared the time—

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.385:523.7

L 02339-67

ACC NR: AR6029442

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when the floccula passed through the center meridian at the moment when they are in an earthbound direction with the times of radio emission type-IV surges and the beginning of the geomagnetic disturbances. The following conclusions were reached: 1) Flares, causing geomagnetic disturbances, are uniformly distributed over the Solar disk, which implies that particles are thrown from it in all directions. However, the very severe sporadic geomagnetic disturbances are caused by flares, near the central meridian. 2) The average time of the path of corpuscular currents is two days and does not depend on the heliographic lattitude of the flare. This time is much shorter for more powerful flares, if another disturbance preceded the given geomagnetic disturbance. 3) 55% of the flares which caused geomagnetic disturbances were accompanied by IV-type radio emission flares. 4) The presence of a flare is not the only condition necessary for causing a geomagnetic disturbance. Orig. art. has: 15 reference items. M. Gnevysheva. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 03/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6028766 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/006/0062/0062

AUTHOR: Mustel', E. R.; Yegorova, N. B.

TITLE: Comparison of geomagnetic excitations with phenomena on the sun

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 6.51.479

REF SOURCE: Sb. Solnechn. aktivnost'. No. 2. M., Nauka, 1965, 5-52

TOPIC TAGS: solar phenomenon, solar activity, solar flare, geomagnetic measurement

TRANSLATION: Comparative studies of recurrent geomagnetic excitations and flocculi passing through the center of the solar disc, and of sporadic geomagnetic excitations with chromospheric flares performed previously (See *RZh. Astr.*, 1963, 11.51.385) during the period 1 July 1957-31 December 1958 were continued to 31 December 1960. Two tables with data on the chromospheric flares and the resulting sporadic geomagnetic excitations for the periods 1924-1957 and 1957-1960 are included. In addition, there are 27 charts for 1959-1960 comparing the time of the passage of flocculi in the immediate vicinity of the center of the disc through the central meridian with moments of bursts of type IV radio frequency radiation, and with the beginning of geomagnetic excitations. The charts show a separation of 14 recurrent geomagnetic excitations, and their corresponding stable active areas. The following conclusions were obtained from an analysis of the tables: 1) the flares causing geomagnetic excitations are homogeneously distri-

Card 1/2 UDC: 523.75:525.24

ACC NR: AR6028766

buted over the solar disc; consequently, they emit particles in all directions. However, the very strong sporadic geomagnetic excitations are caused by flares near the central meridian; 2) the mean time of motion of corpuscular streams toward the earth is 2^d; this time does not depend on the heliographic latitude of the flare. For more powerful flares, this time is somewhat shorter; 3) bursts of type IV radio frequency radiation accompanied 55% of the flares which caused geomagnetic excitations; and 4) the presence of a flare is not a sufficient condition for the occurrence of a geomagnetic excitation. 15 references. M. Gnevyshev.

SUB CODE: 03

Card 2/2

YEGOROVA, N. B.

YEGOROVA, N.B.; FRENKINA, R.A.

Type grouping of dysentery bacilli and their sensitivity to sulfanilamides and synthomycin. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.6:66 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh [illegible] togo meditsinskogo instituta im. Pavlova i 1-y infekts[illegible]y.
(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE) (SULFANILAMIDE)
(CHLORAMPHENICOL)

1419 Effect of chemotherapeutic preparations on leucocytosis.

YEGOROVA, N.B.

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics F-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. 25 Aug 1957, 68459

Author : Egorova, N.B., Frenkina, R.A.
Title : Typing Dysentery Bacilli and Their Sensitivity to Sulfamides and Syntomycin.

Orig Pub : Sb. Nauch. Tr. Samarkandsk. Med. In-t, 1956, 9, 66-69

Abstract : Determination of serum types of 100 dysentery strains was conducted. Analyzing the cause of frequently observed group agglutination and comparing our data with the results of Hilden's experiments, the authors come to the conclusion that the receptor apparatus of dysentery microbes did not change significantly from 1934 to 1952, and also that in the majority of strains (84%) there are several receptors in one culture. There also are the results of a study made in 1951-1952 on the sensitivity of 140 dysentery strains to sulfamides and 80 strains of the Flexner group to syntomycin.

Card 1/1 - 24 -

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Immunity U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 18, 1958, 84717

Author : Yegorova, N.B.
Inst : No Institute is given
Title : Changes in the Phagocytic Reaction in Patients with Brucellosis under the Influence of Adrenalin

Orig Pub : Zh. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. i Immunobiol., 1957, No. 1, 60-63

Abstract : In the majority of patients with brucellosis in the acute form, within ten to 30 minutes following the subcutaneous administration of 0.5 ml adrenalin, there was an intensification of the phagocytic activity of the leukocytes. In patients with chronic brucellosis, the effect was commonly reversed. - K.N.M.

Card 1/1

Clinic of Infectious Diseases
6 Samarkand Med. Inst.

YEGOROVA, N.B.

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals. F-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9967

Author : Yegorova, N.B.
Inst :
Title : Intracutaneous Reaction in Dysentery.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 2, 78-82

Abstract : A study was conducted of the character of intracutaneous reaction in dysentery to endotoxin of Flexner bacteria obtained by the method accepted in production of NIISI polyvaccine. In the control group of 224 healthy individuals an intracutaneous sample yielded a negative result only in 7.5%; but the yield was 67.8% in the group of dysentery patients (369) with different periods of disease. Patients with other infectious diseases as a rule reacted positively to an intracutaneous injection of

Card 1/3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9967

dysentery endotoxin, as well as those ill with dysentery to an injection of typhoid endotoxin. Observations of the intracutaneous reaction in the dynamics of disease on 102 dysentery patients showed a growth of the negative reactions by the 20th day of disease up to 83.8%; in severe forms of dysentery extinction of skin reactions occurred more slowly than in light forms. In chronic dysentery, irrespective of the duration of the disease, negative reactions were less frequent than in acute diseases: 54.6% and 74.2% respectively. In those vaccinated, 1½-2 months after immunization the number of negative reactions increases up to 43.3% in individuals vaccinated by polyvaccine and up to 34.7% in those vaccinated by pentavaccine. The author believes that an intracutaneous reaction to Flexner bacteria endotoxin has the character of an antitoxic immunological reaction and may be utilized for dysentery

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals. F-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9967

diagnosis as well as for a criterion of the antidysentery immunity status.

Card 3/3

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USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Immunity.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102400.

Author : Yegorova, N. B.; Frenkina, R. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Influence of Synthomycin on the Immunologic Processes in the Organism.

Orig Pub: Med. zh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 12, 10-15.

Abstract: Rabbits, immunized by triple intravenous introduction of vaccine containing the antigens of byphoid fever, paratyphoid fever B, Flexner's dysentery and Sonne dysentery, received synthomycin (I), 50 mg/kg each, in the course of 10 days. Differences in the antibody titer (AT) and activity of phagocytosis in experimental (3) and control rabbits (3) were not noted even after revaccination and increase of the I dose to 150 mg/kg. Probably, the

Card 1/2 18

YEGOROVA, N.B.; FIGENKINA, R.A.

Sensitivity of dysentery and typhoid-paratyphoid pathogens to some antibiotics and their combinations. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 30 no.5:143-144 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (BACTERIA, EFFECT OF DRUGS ON)

YEGOROVA, N.B.; KOTOVA, N.A.

Some material on the epidemiological significance of patients with chronic dysentery. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.5:144-145 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

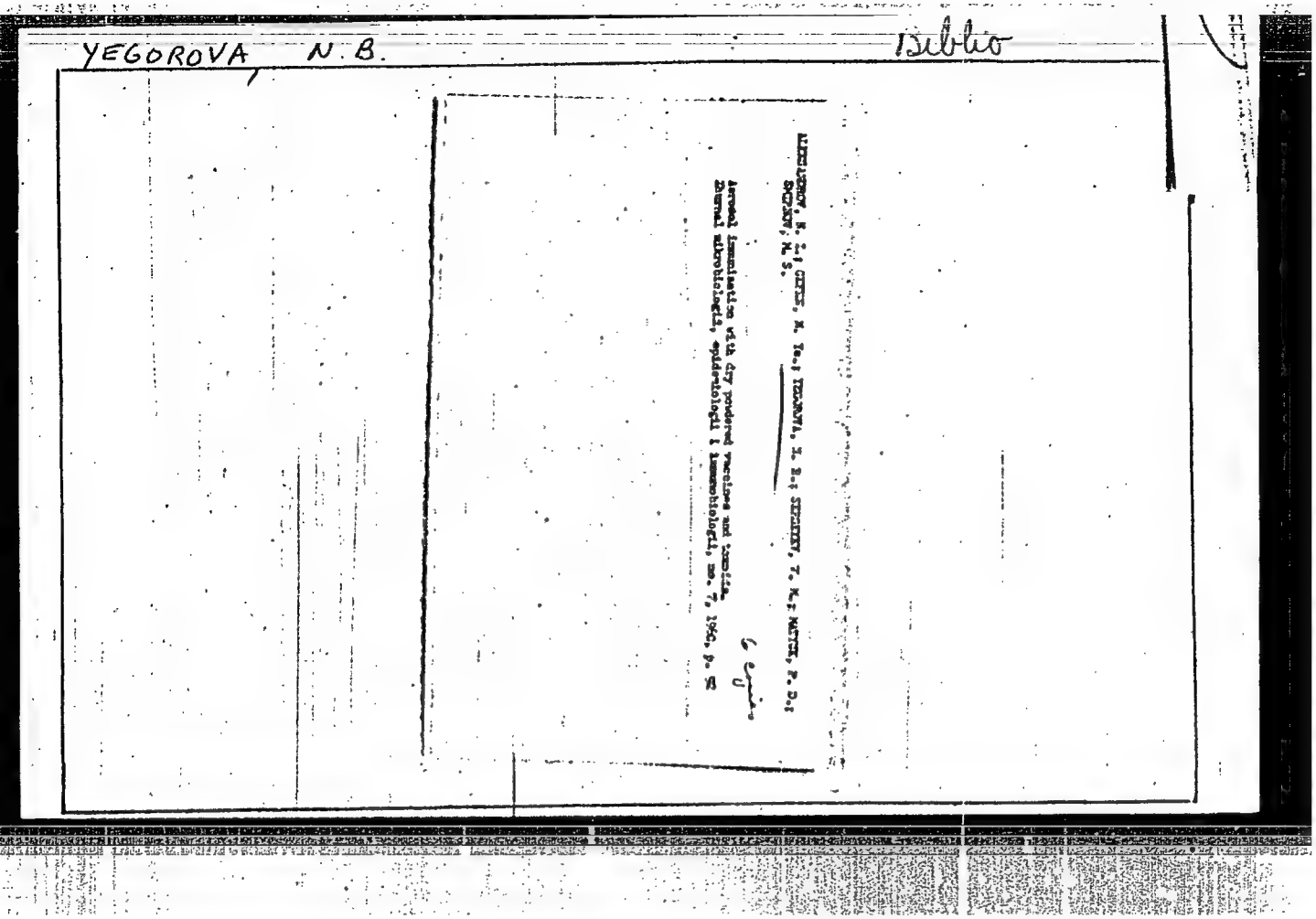
1. Iz Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 1-go gorodskogo ob"yedineniya.

(DYSENTERY)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; YEROGOVA, N.B.; SERGEYEV, V.M.; MATYUK, P.D.; SMIRNOV, M.S.

Aerosol immunization by means of dry pulverized vaccines and anatoxins. Report No.2: Study on the effectiveness of the aerosol method of immunization and reimmunization by means of dry pulverized diphtherial anatoxins. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.7:92-97 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(DIPHTHERIA) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)



YEGOROVA, N.B.

Biblio

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; KREYNIN, L.S.; YEGOROVA, N.B.; MASLOV, A.I. (Moskva)

Some problems in the theoretical and experimental elaboration of a method for aerosol vaccination. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no. 4:10-13 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(AEROSOLS) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—PREVENTION) (VACCINATION)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; YEGOROVA, N.B.; KREYNIN, L.S.; SERGEYEV, V.M.; MASLOV, A.I.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; KRAKHT, S.V.; BUDAK, A.P.; GEFEN, G.Ye.

Development of a method for aerosol immunization against typhoid fever and dysentery. Voen.-med. zhur. no.5:54-59 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(TYPHOID FEVER) (DYSENTERY) (AEROSOLS)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; YEGOROVA, N.D.; MIROSHNICHENKO, I.V.

Immunological activity of lymphoid organs in aerosol and subcutaneous immunization against typhoid fever. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.11:128-133 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ZHDANOV, V.M.; RITOVA, V.V.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; ZHUKOVSKIY, A.M.; BERLYANT, M.L.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, N.A.; YEGOROVA, N.B.; KREYNIN, L.S.; LEONIDOVA, S.L.; SERGEYEV, V.M.; SMIRNOV, M.S.

Comparative study of intranasal and aerosol methods of vaccination against influenza. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.11:63-67 N '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Instituta virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSr.

ACCESSION NR: AP5003099 S/0016/64/000/011/0128/0133

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, V.I.; [illegible]efan, N. Ye.; Yegorova, N.B.; Miroshnichenko, I. V.

TITLE: [illegible] aerosol [illegible] typhoid fever

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 11, 1964, 128-133

TOPIC TAGS: immunology, bacterial disease, intestinal disease, cytology

ZAKHAROVA, Galina Vasil'yevna, kand. tekhn. nauk; POPOV, Ivan Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZHOROVA, Liliana Pavlovna; FEDIN, Boris Vladimirovich; Prinimali uchastiye: MUKHINA, Z.S., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; POPOVA, I.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; YEGOROVA, N.D., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn.RSFSR; NIKITINA, Ye.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; ZHEMCHUZHNAYA, Ye.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; ZHABINA, V.A.; SAVITSKIY, Ye.M., red.; STROYEV, A.S., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Niobium and its alloys] Niobii i ego splavy. By G.V.Zakharova i dr. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 368 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Niobium)

5(3)

AUTHORS: Margolis, Ye.I., and Yagoreva, M.F.

SOV/55-58-4-27/31

TITLE: Simultaneous Microproof of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Sulphur (Odnovremennoye mikro-opredeleniye ugleroda, vodoroda i sery)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, 13 Nr 4, pp 209-214 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At first the authors describe the methods of M.O.Korshun and N.S. Shevelova [Ref 1,2] as well as the macromethod of P.N.Fedoseyev and R.M.Lagoshnaya [Ref 3]. Then the authors propose a method for the simultaneous microproof of carbon, hydrogen, and sulphur in organic combinations. In essence the method is the same as that described in [Ref 3], but for the binding of sulphur the author uses strontium silicate instead of sodium silicate. There are 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii (Chair of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1957

Card 1/1

5(2),5(3)

AUTHORS: Yegorova,K.P., and Zabrodina,A.S. 507/55-58-4-31/31

TITLE: Microproof of Carbon and Hydrogen (Mikrodopredeleniye ugleroda i vodoroda)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, Nr 4, pp 235-239 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Using the results of M.O.Korshun and V.A.Zilova the author developed a method for the microproof of carbon and hydrogen in organic combinations. The combination to be analyzed is burned with a great velocity (2-4 minutes) in a broad empty tube under a great surplus of oxygen. An error by incomplete burning is not possible. The exactness of the method is ca. ± 0.2%.
There are 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 2 English, and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii (Chair of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1958

Card 1/1

USCOMM DC-60,538

ZABRODINA, A.S.; YEGOROVA, N.F.

Simultaneous microdetermination of carbon, hydrogen, and a halogen. Vest. Mosk un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.4:66-70 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Laboratoriya mikroanaliza Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Carbon--Analysis) (Hydrogen--Analysis)
(Halogens--Analysis)

YEGOROVA, N.F.; POKROVSKAYA, T.Ye.

Microdetermination of carbon and hydrogen during the combustion of substances in a wide tube. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.3:366-368 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

YEGOROVA, N.G.; KUZNETSOVA, V.Ye.; KUPRIKHIN, V.I.; MARTYNOV, B.P.; HUGAYEVA, V.A.; FEDOROVA, L.P.; CHUYAN, K.I.[deceased]; SHTHUK, G.G., inzh., red.; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[General engineering time norms for cold forging] Obshche-mashinostroitel'nye normativy vremeni na kholodnuiu shtampovku. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 151 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'-noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu.
(Forging)

YEGOROVA, N.I.

Neuropsychiatric disorders in hypotension. Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 60 no. 12:1592-1593 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Respublikanskiy psikhonevrologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach N.I. Yegorova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. F.F. Detengof), Tashkent.

(HYPOTENSION) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

KHOROSHAYA, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVRIGINA, G.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOROLEVA, Z.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ABOLTINA, E.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEGOROVA, N.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Microchemical method of determining the degree of vulcanization of rainwear fabrics. Nauch.-issl.trudy VNIIPIK no.12:105-107 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

YEGOROVA, N.I.; KAPITSINA, O.L.

Work of the experimental shops. Shvein.prom. no.2:15-16 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Leningrad--Clothing industry)

YEGOROVA, N.I., inzh.-tekhnolog

Effect of ionizing radiation on vitamin A content of whale liver.
Trudy VNIIRO 45:95-106 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Radiation sterilization) (Vitamins—A) (Whales)

YEGOROVA, N.I. [IEhorova, N.I.]

Effect of antioxidants on the preservation of sprat meal during storage. Khar. prom. no.1:32-34 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

YEGOROVA, N.I. [IEhorova, N.I.]; TSELUYKO, A.Ye. [TSieluiko, A.IE.]

Evaporation of fish-press broth and preparation of whole fish meal from sprats. Khar. prom. no.1:34-36 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KAPITSYNA, Ol'ga Leont'yevna; YEGOROVA, Nina Ivanovna; SUKHAREV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; FREGER, D., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Standardization of shirt parts; experience of the "Krasnaia Rabotnitsa" Clothing Factory in Leningrad] Unifikatsiia detalei verkhnikh sorochek; opyt raboty leningradskoi shveinoi fabriki "Krasnaia rabotnitsa." Leningrad, 1962. 16 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Shveinaia promyshlennost', no.4) (MIRA 16:3)

(Leningrad—Shirts, Men's)

YEGOROVA, N.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Chemical control of the ground beetle Zabrus tenebrioides.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.8:21-22 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Zherebkovskaya opytnaya stantsiya, selo Zherebkovo, Anan'yevskogo rayona.
(Odessa Province--Ground beetles--Extermination)
(Insecticides)

YEGOROVA, N. [L.]

Turova-Pollak, M. B., Gurvitch, I., and Egorova, N., "The Isomerization of Polymethylene Hydrocarbons under the Influence of Aluminium Chloride. XIV. The isomerisation of 1-methyl-2-ethylcyclopentane." (p. 140)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1947, Vol. 17, No. 1

USSR/Chemistry - Amides Sep 52

"Trianilide of Trimesic Acid," A. V. Kirsanov, N. L. Yegorova, Chair of Org Chem, Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 22, No 9, pp 1614, 1615

The trianilide of trimesic acid was obtained by direct phenylamidation of trimesic acid. This product was found to melt at 320-321° and not at 118-120° as previously reported by Curtins.

232T26

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

(J. Chem.)

Phenylamidation of carboxylic acids. V. A. V. Kirsanov and N. L. Egorova. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.* 22, 1063-4 (1952)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 8041b.

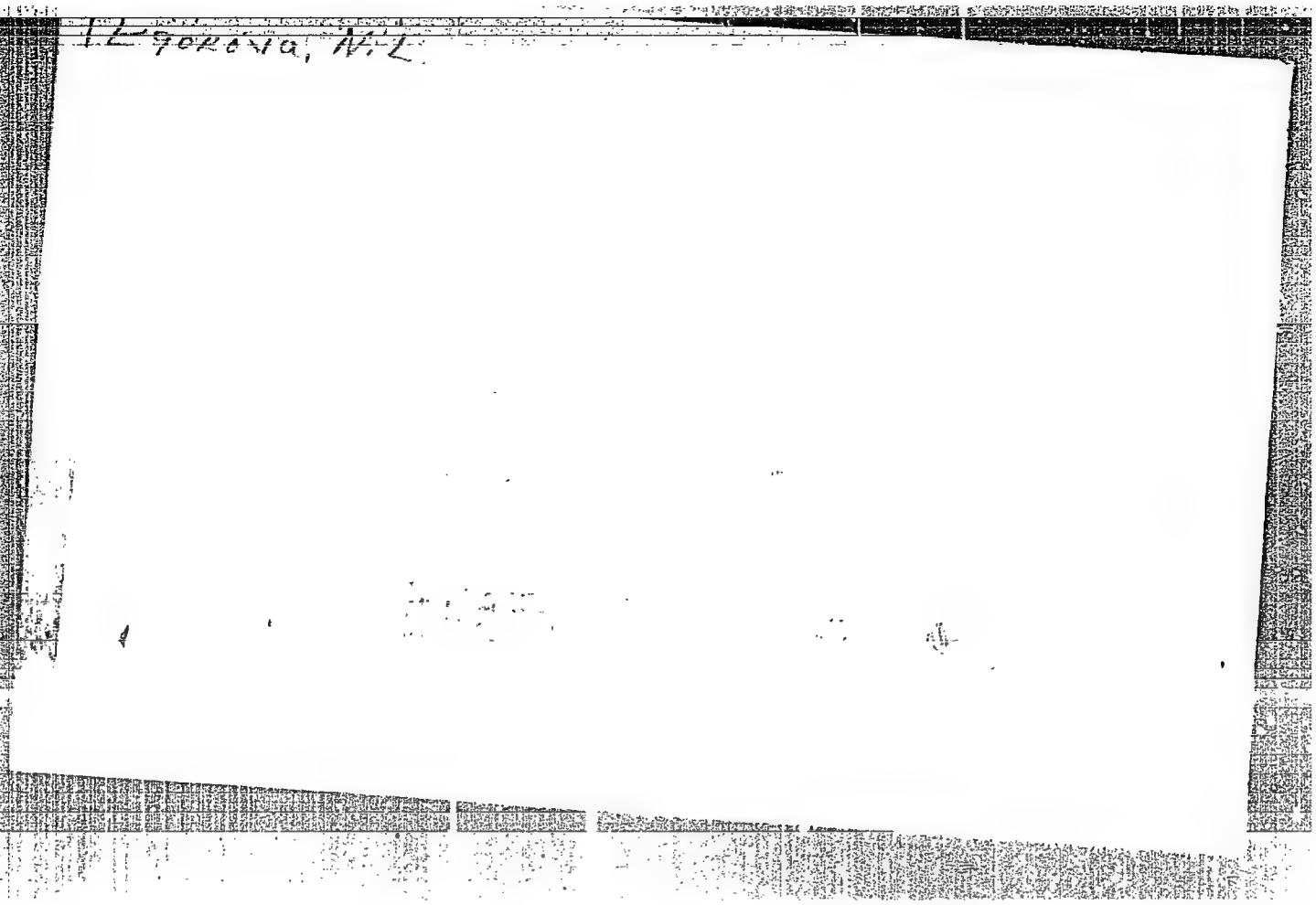
H. L. H.

11-11-54

YEGOROVA, N.L.

5

Phenylamidation of dibasic carboxylic acids with diphenylsulfamide. A. V. Kirsanov and N. L. Egorova (U. V. Stalin Metallurg. Inst., Dnepropetrovsk). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23 1620–2(1953); cf. *C.A.* 45, 1517*e*; 47, 8041*b*.—Heating 0.005 mole dicarboxylic acid with 0.01 mole diphenylsulfamide and 5 ml. pyridine 4 hrs. (or 6 hrs. in some cases) to 115–20°, followed by steam distn. and treatment of the residue with *N* NaOH and H_2O gave the following *dianilides* from the corresponding *dicarboxylic acids*: oxalic, 14%, in 4 hrs., 25% in 10 hrs., m. 245–6°; malonic, 73–5%, m. 212–3°; succinic, 67–82.7%, m. 220–8°; glutaric, 80%, m. 221–2°; adipic, 84.4%, m. 234–6°; phthalic, 96.8%, m. 202–3°; isophthalic, 96.8%, m. 275–6°. Diethylmalonic acid gave 95% diethylacetanilide, m. 122–4°. Isophthalic dianilide prepd. from the acyl chloride and PhNH, also m. 275–6° (cf. *Beilstein Handbuch*, 4th Ed., 12, 313, where 250° is cited). Diethylmalonic acid and sulfamide after 3 hrs. in pyridine at 100° gave 82.5% diethylacetanilide, m. 105–6°. G. M. Kosolapoff



KIRSANOV, A.V.; YEGOROVA, N.L.

Dichloranhydrides of alkyl sulfonamidophosphoric acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.6:1140-1141 Je '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut imeni I.V.Stalina
(Phosphoric acid) (Sulfonamides)

YEGOROVA, N.L., Cand Chem Sci--(diss) "Trichlorphosphazosulfalkyls." Dnepropetrovsk, 1958. 11 pp (Dnepropetrovsk Chem-Technol Inst im F. E. Dzerzhinskiy), 200 copies (KL,30-58,123)

AUTHORS: Kirsanov, A. V., Yegorova, N. L.

79-28-4-44/60

TITLE: Triaroxyphosphorazosulfonalalkyls and Aromatic Esters of Alkylsulfonamidophosphoric Acids (Triaroksifosfazosul'fonalkily i aromaticheskiye efiry alkilsul'fonamidofosfornykh kislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 4, pp. 1052-1055 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Triaroxyphosphorazosulfonalkyls were producet by reaction of sodium arylates with trichlorophosphorazosulfonalkyls (ref 1) in benzene solution:

$$RSO_2N{=}PCl_3 + 3\ ArONa \longrightarrow RSO_2N{=}P(OAr)_3\ (I) + 3\ NaCl$$

Sodium phenolate and sodium-p-chlorphenolate react very with trichlorophosphorazosulfonalkyls. With dry sodium phenolate without solvent, the reaction very violently takes place and the reaction mixture carbonizes. Sodium-p-nitrophenolate reacts less violently; the reaction takes place on heating in the water bath in the course of 2-3 hours. Yields, melting points

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and analytical data of the compounds of formula I obtained in this way are exactly mentioned. The compounds are colorless crystallized substances (with the one exception of the liquid derivative Ar = C_6H_5, R = n-C_4H_9) which are easily soluble in acetone, dioxane, a little more difficultly in benzene, ether and alcohol. They dissolve in boiling tetrachloride and petroleum ether as well, whilst in hot water very difficultly, in cold water they are insoluble. According to their physical and chemical properties the compounds of the formula I are very similar to triaroxyphosphorazosulfonaryls (ref 2), however, they differ by an higher solubility in boiling water and polar solvents. The compounds of formula I are neutral substances which are relatively constant against water and atmospheric moisture. An exception is represented by the derivative with Ar = p-$NO_2C_6H_4$, R = C_2H_5 (II), which is very easily hydrolyzable. Already in its solutions in 96 % ethanol a complete saponification takes place, where p-dinitrophenyl

ester of ethylsulfonamidophosphoric acid (III) and nitrophenol are formed:

$$C_2H_5SO_2N{=}P(OC_6H_4NO_2\text{-}p)_3 + H_2O \longrightarrow C_2H_5SO_2NHPO(OC_6H_4NO_2\text{-}p)_2 + p\text{-}NO_2C_6H_4OH.$$

All the other compounds of formula I are not modified on heating with alcohol, however, under the action of caustic alkalies in alcoholic-aqueous solution they are easily saponified. In this case salts of the corresponding diaryl ester of alkylsulfonamidophosphoric acids (IV) form, the yields, melting points and analytical data of which are mentioned. They easily dissolve in acetone and hot alcohol, very difficultly in cold - more easily in boiling water. In most of the unpolar solvents they are difficultly.soluble. In chemical respects they are strong monobasic acids. With respect to hydrolysis in an acid, as well as in an alkaline

medium they are essentially more constant than the compounds of formula I. There structure not only unequivocally results from the formation by saponification of the compounds of formula I, but was also proved by the synthesis of diacetic chlorides of alkylsulfonamidophosphoric acids with sodium arylates:

$$RSO_2NHPOCl_2 + 2ArONa \longrightarrow RSO_2NHPO(OAr)_2 + 2NaCl$$

Syntheses and analytical data of the mentioned compounds are exactly described in an experimental part.
There are 2 tables and 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1957

AUTHORS: Kirsanov, A. V., Yegorova, N. L. SOV/ 79-28-6-34/63

TITLE: Anilides of Alkylsulfonamidophosphoric Acids (Anilidy alkilsul'fonamidofosfornykhkislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1587-1589 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the action of aniline on trichlorophosphazosulfonalkyls the formation of anilidodichlorophosphazosulfonalkyls of the type $RSO_2N{=}PCl_2(NHC_6H_5)$ (I), of dianilidochlorophosphazosulfonalkyls of the type $RSO_2N{=}PCl(NHC_6H_5)_2$ and of trianilidophosphazosulfonalkyls of the type $RSO_2N{=}P(NHC_6H_5)_3$ can be expected. The products (I) could not be obtained (Ref 2). The compounds (II) are obtained in sufficiently good yields in the conversion of trichlorophosphazosulfonalkyls with aniline in carbon tetrachloride. They are crystalline substances of neutral character and hydrolize easily to dianilides of the alkylsulfonamidophosporic acids (III) on heating their solutions in 96% alcohol or in boiling water according tothe scheme $RSO_2N{=}PCl(NHC_6H_5)_2 + H_2O \rightarrow HCl +$ $+ RSO_2NHPO(NHC_6H_5)_2$. The s lt formation of (II) by action of alkali liquors and ammonia takes place without difficulty. On an acidification of these easily soluble salts the free (III)

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compounds separate so that the reaction mixture for the production of (III) can be directly separated from the alkali liquor. The compounds (III) are c lorless bodies of bitter taste and cannot be hydrolized with alkali solutions; this can, howev r, be achieved by a heating with diluted mineral acids under the formation of amides of the alkylsulfo acids and anilides of the phosphoric acids. They are monobasic, rather strong acids. Trianilidophosphazosulfonalkydes (IV) are obtained in good yields on a longer heating of the trichlorophosphazosulfonalkyls with excess aniline in benzene solution. The properties of the products (II-IV) are mentioned in the experimental part. There are 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dneprospetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1957

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AUTHORS: Segal', L.S., Kulinich, I.M., Yegorova, N.N., Maslovchuk, Ye.P., Klinskaya, Ye.F., Zaydner, G.B. and Mironenko, I.S.

TITLE: The Organization of Measures Against Dysentery in Uzhgorod. Author's Summary.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 6, p 122 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the present work was to study the incidence of dysentery in Uzhgorod to determine the presence of micro-sectors and discover the reasons which led to their formation so that effective measures might be organized to counter dysentery in the area. It was found that between 1953-1955 definite micro-sectors of dysentery persisted, characterized by a higher incidence of the disease and recurrent gastro-intestinal diseases. These micro-sectors proved to consist of several nidi of infection, distinguished from other sections of the town by exceptional overcrowding and unsanitary living conditions. By concentrating prophylactic and sanitary measures on these dysentery micro-sectors, the number of foci (nidi) was cut by half in 10 months. The incidence of

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The Organization of Measures Against Dysentery in Uzhgorod. Author's Summary.

dysentery was reduced by 54.3% and the incidence of all intestinal infections by 39.1%. This underlines the importance of attacking overcrowding and insanitary living conditions in anti-epidemic measures.

ASSOCIATION: Uzhgorodskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigieny (Uzhgorod Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1958

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BALAYEV, V.A.; YEGOROVA, N.P.

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(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)